

WOTHERSPOON SOUNDS NOTE OF WARNING

Actual Fighting Force of Army
Much Less Than Author-
ized Strength

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Maj. Gen. Wother spoon, retired chief of staff, in his report recommending the increase of the regular army to a strength of 205,000 enlisted men, declared it would be impossible to defend the Panama Canal and American territorial possessions from attack with present or proposed garrisons unless they could be re-enforced rapidly. He proposed that the force be augmented through a system of reserves, until there was created a mobile strength of 500,000 first line troops equipped for a six months' campaign.

Gen. Wother spoon said there was need for more forces to protect rear approaches to American coast defenses and those points not covered by fortresses, and urged that the organized militia be developed to a strength of 300,000 men.

Plea for Greater Defense.

"It is manifest," Gen. Wother spoon asserted, "that the great waterway of the Panama Canal cannot be protected against the operations of a first class military power by the present or proposed garrison we contemplate placing there, without the power and ability to re-enforce it rapidly from the United States.

"That an effective defense against an enterprising enemy in the Philippines could be made with a deficiency of 33 per cent of the manning details of the coast defenses of Manila and Subig bay, and with a mobile force of a little over 7,000 American troops, supplemented by less than 6,000 Philippine scouts, is manifestly impossible; that we can retain our valuable territory of Alaska in its isolated position against an enemy with any military power by placing there a garrison of fewer than 500 men merges on the ridiculous, unless we have ample forces at home to occupy that territory in the very earliest stages of an impending conflict. As to the Hawaiian islands, all military persons will recognize that the proposed garrison in this possession is far below what it should be to meet a serious attack."

Gen. Wother spoon outlined the plan through which he would double the strength of the regular army. The enlisted men would serve a short time with the colors, then pass into the reserves for periods of five or more years, being at all times under obligation to respond in case of national need.

"Assuming," the report continues, "the adoption of a short term of enlistment—say, three years—for the passage of the men thoroughly trained in the school of the regular or standing army into the reserves, and that men so trained should not be held in the first reserve for a longer period than five years, it would appear that the size of the regular or standing army to be used as a school for the training of reservists should be about 205,000 enlisted men."

Gen. Wother spoon contended the proposed system would be economical as the reserve officers and men would receive pay only during their active service and on being called to the colors.

Gen. Wother spoon devotes considerable space in his report to the organized militia, which, he believes, should be increased to about three times its present size, and better trained and equipped. He also advocates a system of reserves for the militia. A radical change in the laws governing the citizen-soldiers, to bring them more directly under federal control, by the passage of a pay bill, and by detailing more officers and non-coms for duty with the militia is advocated.

While the general opinion prevails that the United States has a standing army of 100,000 men, the Wother spoon report shows that only a trifle more than half that number are effective of the mobile army.

The report says: "According to the latest returns the actual strength of the army, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, is 4572 officers and 88,444 enlisted men. The authorized strength of the army is 4726 officers and 95,977 enlisted men. The army is therefore 154 officers and 7533 enlisted men below its authorized strength."

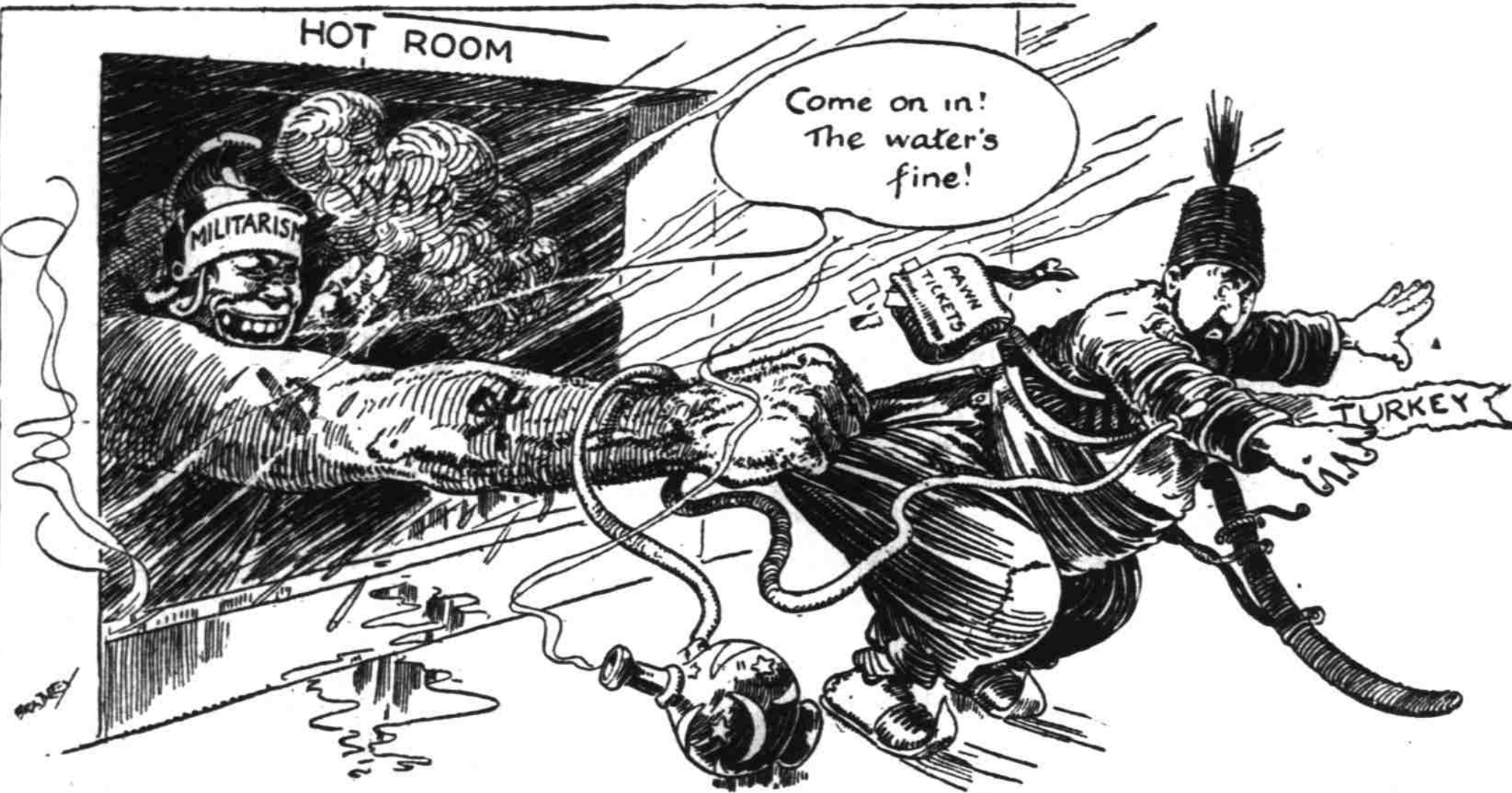
"Of the total present enlisted strength of the army 22.50 per cent, including recruits and recruiting parties, belongs to the non-combatant and non-effective class, and is not with the colors; 19.45 per cent is in that branch whose special function is coast defense, and 58.05 per cent belongs to the mobile forces (engineers, cavalry, field artillery and infantry)."

"Of the actual strength of the army from the latest returns 1067 officers and 19,899 enlisted men (including recruits and men engaged in recruiting) belong to the staff, technical and non-combatant branches of the army."

"Seven hundred and forty-six officers and 17,201 enlisted men belong to the coast artillery, and 2738 officers and 51,344 enlisted men belong to the mobile army."

"The total strength of the field or mobile forces in our army is therefore less than 52,000 enlisted men. If from this strength the non-combatants and non-effectives belonging to the regimental, troop, battery and company organizations, such as non-commissioned staff, musicians, cooks, scouts, etc., which aggregate 5376, are deducted, the actual fighting strength of the army with the colors, and without deductions for officers and men sick, on furlough, detached service, etc., would be 2738 officers and 45,968 enlisted men."

THE TURKISH BATH



Schofield Notes

[Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence]

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Dec. 19.—Capt. W. C. Short of the 4th Cavalry narrowly escaped serious injury when his horse turned a complete somersault over a three and a half foot hurdle Thursday afternoon. The captain fortunately fell clear of the horse but received several serious bruises and contusions, and is temporarily badly disfigured. Capt. Short, who has one of the best trained horses at Schofield, was going over some hurdles ahead of a horse belonging to Maj. Guy H. Preston, in order to induce this horse to follow over the jumps in preparation for the annual obstacle ride to take place next Tuesday. The hurdle consisted of a pile of sand bags to which the horse approached too close before making his leap.

The officers of the 1st Field Artillery completed the Russian obstacle ride without mishap last Wednesday. Col. S. D. Sturges, followed by the officers of the regiment, completed the three-mile course with its nine obstacles in 10 minutes and 22 seconds. The officers of the 4th Cavalry will go over the course next Tuesday.

There was a large number of spectators along the course last Wednesday and there will probably be even more to watch the 4th Cavalry.

This ride, which was inaugurated by ex-President Roosevelt, is in the nature of a test for both officers and their mounts. Officers are required to ride their own horses.

For the first year or two it was considered something of an undertaking, but now that most officers have mounts that are trained to take much higher jumps than those required in this ride, it causes but few officers any uneasiness. There are once in a while a few bad falls, the principal danger, however, being the liability of collisions with so many horses taking the jumps together.

ORDERS OF THE HAWAIIAN DEPT.

December 16, 1914.

Special Orders No. 239.

2. The troops of the following named posts of this department will be paid on the muster of December 31, 1914, by Capt. George D. Freeman, Jr., Quartermaster Corps, in person.

Fort Armstrong, Fort De Russy, Fort Kanehameha, Fort Ruger, Fort Shafter, Department Hospital and Schofield Barracks, H. T.

Capt. Freeman will be accompanied by Pay Clerk E. F. Ely, Q. M. Corps.

Commanding officers will furnish requisite guards and escorts upon application of the officer making payments.

The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation.

Such journeys as may be required in the execution of this order between Honolulu, H. T., and the post and stations named, and return, are necessary in the military service.

3. Pvt. Royal H. Jones, Company M, 2nd Infantry, Fort Shafter, H. T., is transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, at that post. (D. K. M. 4097-384.)

4. Pvt. Ira Sparrow, 143rd Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Ruger, H. T., is transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, Coast Defenses of Oahu, and will report to the Coast Defense commander for assignment to station. (D. Q. M. 4097-385.)

5. Pys. Chester S. Warner and Martin J. Maloney, Battery C, First Field Artillery, Schofield Barracks, H. T., are transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, at that post. (D. Q. M. 4097-386-387.)

**VICTIM OF WAR WAS
HERO AS SCHOOL BOY**

LONDON, England.—Lieut.-col. Gordon Wilson, who was killed at the front near Ypres, first figured as a national hero while he was in school at Eton. He saved Queen Victoria's life when the queen was attacked by a crank at a railway station in March, 1882. The queen's assailant was Roderick Maclean, a youth. He attempted to fire a pistol but was prevented by young Wilson who struck the weapon from his hand. Later he was summoned to Windsor Castle and personally thanked by the queen.

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF ARMY LIFE

An officer of the cavalry, and of the army pioneers of Oahu, who left for the mainland several years ago, told a rather amusing anecdote on a friend from the city of Honolulu. Bearing a shade of local color, it was doubly interesting. As it was first related the names were not kept secret, but we will have to give the officer the name of Col. "A," and omit the real name of his friend.

The quarters of Col. A. were situated very near headquarters and, therefore, very close to the stand taken by the musician of the guard when sounding calls. Also, uncomfortably close to therevillie gun, which was almost under the bedroom window of Col. A.

A large reception was given at the post ballroom one evening and Col. A. had as his house-guest his friend, who enjoyed dances, receptions, etc., and always came early and stayed late. The friend had the "time of his life" and was among the last to leave. As the night was still young and bright lights in the clubrooms were inviting, in fact tempting, Col. A. and his friend decided not to turn in too early, and went inside. After a most pleasant evening sleeplessness overtook them in large bunches and they unanimously agreed to turn in. Looking at the watch Col. A. discovered that dawn was close at hand as they closed the front door.

It took Col. A. a fraction of a minute to "turn in," and before the minute was entirely up, he was snoring. Friend was a little awkward and was slower getting into bed, but sleep seemed the sweetest thing on earth to him at that moment. It was not long before he was in a semi-conscious state, just drifting away when, as he expressed it, "some undisciplined scoundrel came out in front and toot—toot—toot on a bugle." This lasted what seemed an interminable period, but finally ceased and peace settled down on the earth once more.

As friend told Col. A. "I had just lost consciousness again when here he came and had toot toot about two toots when bang! went a cannon. I said to myself, 'Thank the Lord, they have shot the darn fool!' but all the buglers in the United States' army broke loose about that time. I slipped out of bed without disturbing you, Colonel, and caught the 7 o'clock train to town, and just as soon as you teach your soldiers better manners, I'm coming to call."

BEFORE the days of "efficiency reports," "post-graduate courses" and similar modern inventions for the army there was a bit more drinking than was really necessary even to keep up the spirits of men in the grade of officers and who had seen service in the great Civil war and were now exiled to long tours at far-away frontier posts with no diversions worthy of the name and who greatly missed the excitement that "61-65" carried for all. In consequence some fell by the wayside but one who leaned far over the edge of that path was saved by the loyalty of the men of his troop. For in those days, as well as in the many years gone before that time, the man that follows will always support him who leads when the time needful is at hand. It will be so in the future for it is "the way we have in the army." But to the tale.

A certain captain of a famous old cavalry regiment had been charged with being under the influence of intoxicants and was brought before a courtmartial for the trial. The incident so full of threatened disaster for the gallant captain was alleged to have occurred at parade and there were few among his comrades that did not fear the outcome, for the captain had been seen to fall from his horse and the troop that followed had marched over the prostrate form. It was known, however, that none among the officers of the command had held "converse" with the captain at any time near or subsequent to the ceremony at which the grave delinquency had been observed. At least that fact was developed during the many conversations that took place in the days succeeding the forwarding of the charges and the order for the courtmartial to convene. A ray of hope shone for that left only enlisted men to testify as to the actual state of the officer most deeply concerned.

But courtmartial may not often be

correctly prophesied upon as regards their outcome. Enterprising judge advocates sometimes keep good evidence under cover until needed. But when the day of the trial had arrived and the prosecution had brought out only "long range" evidence as to the accused's condition as to sobriety, the captain's friends breathed a bit more easily. It was deemed, however, but wisdom for the defense to call some of the troopers to testify. The first of the troopers to appear was the 1st sergeant, a wise and brawny Irishman of much service and, by his many service stripes, one who had often testified before courts and knew the procedure well. The oath administered by the judge advocate and the usual question asked whereby identity was established the witness was turned over to the counsel for the defense. "Were you present at parade, sergeant, on the 20th day of July?" asked the counsel. "I was, sor." "Did you see the accused, Capt. Mc—, at that parade?" "I seen Capt. Mc—, and how that Irish sergeant did roll that other Irish name, 'seen him and he was perfectly sober, sor.'" "Yes, yes, sergeant, but not quite so fast." But there was no other way that those witnesses could be managed. As soon as asked if that captain of their had been seen at the parade every mother's son broke into "Yes, sor, I seen him, and he was perfectly sober, sor." After a dozen or more had come up and given his loyal best, and it was odd but the list of witnesses for the defense had not exhausted the Irish names on the troop roll when the defense closed, the case went to the court for decision. There was but one finding. The weight of the testimony was all one way and that was the soldier's way with a well-liked captain.

MANY CHANCES OF PROMOTION IN BRITISH ARMY

[Associated Press]

LONDON, Eng.—The soldier in the ranks of the British army is finding plenty of chance for promotion in the present war, the dearth of officers being one of the most difficult problems of the war office. During the first three months of the fighting, it is announced, there have been 438 officers promoted from the ranks, excluding a number of quartermaster commissions.

Before the days of "efficiency reports," "post-graduate courses" and similar modern inventions for the army there was a bit more drinking than was really necessary even to keep up the spirits of men in the grade of officers and who had seen service in the great Civil war and were now exiled to long tours at far-away frontier posts with no diversions worthy of the name and who greatly missed the excitement that "61-65" carried for all. In consequence some fell by the wayside but one who leaned far over the edge of that path was saved by the loyalty of the men of his troop. For in those days, as well as in the many years gone before that time, the man that follows will always support him who leads when the time needful is at hand. It will be so in the future for it is "the way we have in the army." But to the tale.

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Fort Shafter Notes

[Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence]

FORT SHAFTER, Dec. 19.—A board of which Capt. Alden C. Knowles of the 2nd Infantry is the senior member, has been engaged during the past week in testing rifles reported by organization commanders as approaching unserviceability. Various enlisted members of the regiment assist with the actual firing of the rifles and as these men have been selected on account of their skill as shots an accurate knowledge as to the capabilities of each piece is determined by a system of careful plotting of every shot fired at the different ranges. Lieutenant Carl A. Hardigg is in charge of the data obtained from the firing.

The first of a proposed series of golf matches between the members of the Oahu Country Club and army officers here stationed will take place at Schofield Barracks over the 1st Infantry course. The match will probably be played on the Saturday after Christmas and it is expected that about 25 two-man teams will engage in the play. Col. Archibald Campbell, whose enthusiasm for the game is unbounded, is at the head of the officers' contingent of players as regards arrangement of details. The question as to whether handicaps shall govern in the individual matches has not yet been decided but it is deemed probable that such a plan will be adopted in order to equalize the playing conditions and add to the interest.

The 2nd Infantry branch of the Army Relief Society has about completed plans for an entertainment for the benefit of the funds of the organization concerned. The ladies of the garrison constitute the active membership of the branch and have planned to give a big masquerade dance on the evening of January 12 at the post ballroom. In their work the ladies will have the assistance of all officers and the enlisted men of the regiment for the activities of the Relief Society as regards aid to deserving persons entitled thereto under its rules are not limited to the commissioned officers' families but reach out to those of the enlisted men as well. In fact, it is more than probable that a greater number of the latter class have received financial aid and assistance than have officers' widows and children. The management of the coming masquerade confidently expects that all service people will rally on the night in question and that in addition the many friends of the army in civil life will take the opportunity to return in kind the hearty support that army people have always given local entertainments whether for charity or other worthy object. Two ballrooms will be available for the ball since the library on the lower floor of the headquarters building will be cleared and arranged for dancing. Two bands will

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS

First Lieut. John C. Lo has been appointed assistant to the athletic officer of the 1st Infantry.

First Lieut. W. C. Whitener, inspector-instructor of the guard, has returned from a short leave spent in California.

First Sgt. C. K. Amona and Sgt. S. Y. Young of H Company and 1st Sgt. Stevenson of Company B, appeared before an examining board Tuesday and Thursday of last week to take the examination for a commission. The results have not been announced as yet.

Capt. H. P. G. Sullivan, Q. M. 1st Infantry; Capt. J. D. Dougherty, aide to the governor, and First Lieut. Perry M. Smith, 1st Infantry, have been appointed to supervise the preparations and decorations of the armory for the reception and ball to be given by Governor Pinkham on New Year's eve.

The guard indoor baseball league is creating a lot of interest and the attendance at games has been surprisingly large. There was a mixup as to the eligibility of several men played by Company G in the game with A Thursday night, and this game has been ordered replayed, instead of being awarded to A as originally ruled.

Company H has called off evening drills for the month of December, owing to the press of night work of many of the company members, and also because a strenuous effort is being made to qualify as many men on the range as possible before the year closes. The regular weekly assembly has therefore been changed from Tuesday evening to Sunday morning for this month. Nineteen men of the company will fire the record course at Fort Shafter tomorrow and the men who have not already qualified will fire the instruction course at Kakaako range.

provide dance music and a supper will be served throughout the evening in tents on the lawn adjacent to the dancing rooms. This supper will be included in the cost of the ball tickets and this plan is a novelty in charity entertainments that in nearly all cases have an extra charge for supper. The price of tickets for ball and supper has been set at \$1 and the ladies feel that they can assure patrons that for once full value for subscriptions will be received since a full evening of dancing with the finest of music, excellent food and a supper of quality will be included in the moderate charge made. Mrs. Francis H. French is at the head of the branch and her assistants include all the ladies of the regiment as well as those of other organizations at Fort Shafter.

It is understood that a transfer has been applied for on the part of Lieut. C. I. Crockett of the 2nd Infantry and Frederick A. Barker of the 25th Infantry, but formerly of the 2nd. Both officers have served for some years in the regiment, but as Lieut. Crockett has been in Hawaii for nearly four years he is, under the rule of the department, about due for transfer to a regiment on the mainland, and Lieut. Barker has yet to serve about a year in Oahu, the proposed transfer is mutually advantageous to all concerned. Lieut. Barker is now absent in the states on an extended leave of absence. He is accompanied by Mrs. Barker and is not due to return for duty with the regiment until late spring.

A big house turned out at the aerodrome on Wednesday night to witness the latest installment of "The Perils of Pauline," which is immensely popular with the moving picture enthusiasts at this post. The additional feature of the evening was the big production of "Brewster's Millions," and that too gave satisfaction. The special feature nights at the post show house are Wednesday and Saturday and the 1200 seats on those evenings are filled to capacity.

The board for examination of officers of infantry for promotion, of which Col. F. H. French is president,

EACH AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER IS GIVEN COMPLETE OUTFIT

Two Uniforms, Greatcoat and
Belt are Chief Features of
Equipment for Troops

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Australia.

According to an interesting article in the Age, the Commonwealth clothing factory when it had completed its order for the equipment of the expeditionary force would have made up over 80,000 yards of material, chiefly khaki cloth.

The 600 employees of the factory had cheerfully given up all their time to making garments for the troops and worked from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. turning out the thousands of uniforms, greatcoats and other garments and equipment for the Australian army. Naturally the factory was not able to cope with the whole of the requirements, but the resources of the establishment were being taken full advantage of by the government.

Heavy woolen material, it was mentioned, was being used in making up the clothing. Each man was provided with two uniforms and a greatcoat and in addition body belts made of several thicknesses of the best flannel were supplied by the factory to the number of 21,000. Each Australian soldier was also supplied from the factory with a "housewife," a composite bag containing needles, thread, buttons and a spare piece of material.

Another useful article forming part of the equipment was a canvas "hold all," designed as a package for soap, comb, brushes and so forth. The factory had supplied the following articles and garments to the troops: 5000 tunics, 3000 greatcoats, 7000 breeches (mounted), 5000 breeches (dismounted), 21,000 "housewives," 32,000 "hold alls," 20,000 field service caps and 21,000 body belts. The factory in which these articles were made is equipped with the latest labor saving devices. Each section of a garment is cut in hundreds by electric knives, and put together by electrically propelled machines, of which 350 are in use. The buttons are also mechanically attached. The factory is well organized and the work is of the highest standard.

has been notified by Washington authorities that Capt. George H. Jamerson and Capt. E. K. Massee together with 1st Lieut. Alfred J. Booth will be called before it for examination early in January of next year. Capt. Massee is on duty at headquarters, Hawaiian department, while Lieut. Booth is on detached duty at the Kamehameha school in Honolulu. Capt. Jamerson's examination will be limited as the officer has exemptions from nearly all subjects on account of his tour at the Army War college of recent completion.

Regimental parades that have been suspended for some weeks past on account of the immense amount of work undertaken by the post commander in clearing and other work of improvement at the post will be resumed today. First call for the ceremony will be sounded at 4:50 with the assembly at 5:00 and the line formed immediately thereafter. This order will be continued on every Friday afternoon. Battalion parades that are a feature of the mornings at Fort Shafter will not be resumed until after the first of the new year when they will be taken up on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10:30.

The chief quartermaster of the department has begun work on the new sewer system of the cantonment to comply with the requirements of the health officials of the territory whereby the sewer connections must be carried well out to sea. The line runs along the east edge of the big ravine that divides the main post from the cantonment and will be constructed with 18-inch vitrified pipe with cement connections.

Lance Cpl. Charles A. McGarrigle of Company C, 2nd Infantry, has been appointed a corporal in that company to date from December 17, vice Dixon.

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